

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

MEETING OF APRIL 3, 1945

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held on April 3, 1945, at the American Museum of Natural History; President George G. Becker in the chair; twenty-one members and thirty-five guests were present.

Mr. Arthur Blum, 1334 St. Lawrence Ave., The Bronx, New York, was elected to membership.

Mr. Comstock called attention to two styles of used insect boxes available to members at a cost of 50c and \$2.50 each.

The secretary read a letter from Mrs. Margaret Betz, 662½ South 14th St., Newark, New Jersey, in regard to her father's collection of some 3,000 specimens of butterflies, moths, and a few other insects, which she is offering for sale.

Mr. Chris Olsen, reporting for the Field Committee, announced that a field meeting of the society would be held Saturday, May 27, at his place in West Nyack, New York. Details of the trip would be announced later and members would be notified.

Dr. Tomaz Borgmeier, of Rio de Janeiro, and publisher of "Revista de Entomologia," told of some of his entomological experiences and mentioned his plan for a Pan American Entomological Society; this society to be, not a society of meetings, but for the purpose of publishing papers relating to the insects of the Western Hemisphere, and to develop a closer relation.

The speaker of the evening, Dr. Raymonde Adair Albray, told of his experiences and the methods used in making his pictures entitled "Intimate Motion Pictures in Color of Butterflies and Moths."

Dr. Albray's pictures showed most of the common, as well as many of the more unusual, butterflies and moths to be found in the New York district. His films represented the results of work that was started four years ago. The first films were exposed at the rate of 16 frames per second, but subsequent exposures were 32 frames per second, which slowed down the movements of the insects making them more easily observed. He uses no tripod, holds the camera in his hands and works frequently at a distance of one foot from the insect. The camera used was a Bell and Howell, with a one inch lens.

Mr. Comstock called attention to the way motion pictures were an aid in the study of the movements of insects.

JOHN C. PALLISTER, *Secretary*.

MEETING OF APRIL 17, 1945

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held on April 17, 1945, at the American Museum of Natural History. In the absence

of the president and vice-president, Mr. William Comstock was appointed temporary chairman. Fifteen members and seven visitors were present.

The name of Mr. Addis E. Kocher, Reserve Street, Boonton, New Jersey, was presented for membership by the secretary.

The secretary read a letter from the Zoological Society of London acknowledging and thanking the New York Entomological Society for their contribution of \$150.00 towards the cost of production of the *Zoological Record*.

The speaker of the evening, Dr. Elsie B. Klots, spoke on a "Brief History of the Classification of the Odonata" and the basis of the long accepted division of the order into three suborders.

Dr. Klots then showed how the interpretation of wing veins as presented by Martynov and by Lamur, an interpretation based upon the alternation of convex and concave veins, has been supported by a study of Permian fossils, and necessitates a change in the terminology of the veins.

Fossils collected by A. B. Klots, U. S. L. Pate, and W. D. Sargent in Elma, Kansas, and now in the Museum collection show the presence of oblique veins and an intercalary sector at the fork of media 1 and media 2, corresponding to the subnodal and oblique vein and the bridge of modern dragonflies. The position of these veins precludes the possibility of the radial sector having crossed over media phylogenetically.

With our increased knowledge of fossil forms it seems evident that the Protodonata can be distinguished from the Odonata only in having a complete posterior media and cubital anal; therefore the Meganeuridae and Typidae as well as the orders Protozygoptera and Protanisoptera are now classified as suborders of the order Odonata.

Meeting adjourned at 9:15 to examine the fossils of the wings of Odonata.

JOHN C. PALLISTER, *Secretary*.

MEETING OF MAY 1, 1945

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held on May 1, 1945, in the American Museum of Natural History; President George B. Becker in the chair, with twelve members and seven guests present.

Mr. Addis E. Kocher, Reserve Street, Boonton, New Jersey, was elected a member.

Mr. Comstock mentioned that complete sets of the *Journal* were still available for purchase from the society, and suggested that this be advertised in the *Journal*. Considerable discussion followed by various members as to the best way of disposing of these sets.

The paper of the evening, "Control of Several Insects by the Use of Parasites," was presented by Dr. B. F. Driggers, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Dr. Driggers used two species of insects, the Oriental fruit moth and the Comstock mealy bug to illustrate his talk. The Oriental fruit moth, an introduced pest, is preyed upon by nearly 100 species of insects. The most successful parasite a native *Macrocentrus*, usually parasitic on the strawberry leaf-roller, has become the best parasitic control of the Oriental fruit moth.

The control, through parasites, of the Comstock mealy bug was also carefully explained. Dr. Driggers also called attention to the use of DDT as a control for the Oriental fruit moth as well as of the Japanese Beetle.

JOHN C. PALLISTER, *Secretary*.

MEETING OF MAY 15, 1945

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held on May 15, 1945, at the American Museum of Natural History; President George G. Becker in the chair; seventeen members and eleven guests present.

Mr. Chris Olsen, reporting for the Field Committee, announced that a field trip of the society would be held Sunday, May 27, at his place in West Nyack, New York. Members would be notified as to the details of this trip.

The paper of the evening was delivered by Mr. George G. Becker, "The Favorite Host." Mr. Becker's paper dealt with the significance of host relationships as a possible index in determining the native range of an insect.

It was emphasized that the favorite host of an insect was the one host least likely to be one of its native hosts. The apple wooly aphis was cited as an example. Before the life cycle of this insect was thoroughly understood, it was considered as indigenous to the home of the apple; the resistance of our native *Crataegus* was at that time not considered significant.

Mr. Becker discussed the varying susceptibility of a number of species of *Prunus* from various parts of the world to the attacks of *Lepidosaphes halli*. On a basis of host susceptibility studies, various geographical areas were eliminated as areas to which the insect might be native until the decision narrowed down to Central Asia as its probable home.

While resistance to insects *per se* is no indication that an insect is native to the range of the resistant host, the reverse, namely extreme susceptibility to attack, is at least reasonably good negative evidence that the insect is not native to the range of the susceptible host.

LINA SORDILLO, *Assistant Secretary*.